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Full Speed Ahead Now!

Congress is speeding the Man Power bill on its way to the President's hands. The man power which this supremely important and urgent measure will put at the disposal of the Commander in Chief for the winning of the war will be the selected and available portion of an additional registration of about thirteen million Americans between eighteen and for ty-five-that is, a registration greater than the entire population of the United States when the republic was more than half a century old; when citizens now living were youngsters, GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS and LEVI PARSONS MORTON, to name no others of the senior class.

It would not be surprising if some of these thirteen millions from among whom are to come the selected of the next detachment of America's vast man power were in uniform and in training by the beginning of October. Thus speeds the great movement to Foch and the front. There is also on the part of Con

gress a patriotic purpose to speed the money power bill, the measure which makes possible the employment of our man power for the winning of the war. Subject only to vicissitudes of obstruction by the personal notions and theories of the Chairman of Ways and Means, the Hon, CLAUDE KITCHIN of Scotland Neck, there is no good reason why the revenue bill of 1918 should not be in definite shape and well along to enactment before the fourth Liberty bond campaign opens, so that every citizen may know what his tax bill is to be in order that he may be able to decide what his bond sub scription shall be. The money power revenue bill of our second war year carries eight billions of dollars roughly stated, an amount equal to net ordinary expenses the United States Government during the first eighty-five years of the republic's existence, including the period of the civil war.

The mere statement of this stupendous fact will give some idea of the speed America is putting on to win the war.

The Order Group Draft Registrants General Crowner's estimate that 1,700,000 men between the ages of

18 and 21 will be raised under the new selective draft, but only 600,000 between the ages of 32 and 45, has estimate as to the number of selec- American Revolution. tions from the older group regisall married men.

In the Senate Mr. CUMMINS "felt a little discouragement upon examination of the Crowder report. I believe that a great many more men will be found (in the older group) to enter the military service.'

Senator Wansworth agreed with Senator CUMMINS that General New York, where the Assembly in CROWDER'S estimate was too low. 1786 voted him a quarter of a town-He gave as the basis of his opinion his belief "that thousands and thousands of married men whose busines has been pretty thoroughly established, while their families are in a sense dependent upon them and have been named after persons, and their efforts, nevertheless will be able to leave and go into the army and their business be managed in some such way as to get along during the war. It is possible that the Provost Marshal General, in making his estimate, does not include any such men as potential soldiers,"

Senator KKLLOGG thought that General CROWDER erred, possibly, in basing his estimate on the number of "I read and play chess, my lady," said men he will receive between the the Baron, "and yesterday I was inages of 32 and 45 "on the percentage of married men excused between 21 and 31." In that case, if Senator I sat in the boat two hours, though WADSWORTH'S opinion is justified by it was very warm, and caught two events, the Crowder estimate will be fish." Mrs. Washington asked what

his testimony before the committees one of them was a whale." "A whale, did not give a basis for his estimate, Baron, in the North River?" exbut he certainly does not seem to be claimed his hostess. "Yes, on my wholly in accord with the intentions word, a very fine whale, as that genof the Secretary of War as stated tleman informed me. Did you not before the House Committee. Chair- tell me it was a whale, Major?" man DENT told the House that Secreeel, Baron," responded the Major. "I tary BAKER "proposed to use the beg your pardon, my lady," Baron same exemption rule under the new STEUBER protested, "but the gentle-

law, so that a man would not be ex-If you exempt all the married men (of the older group) you might get only 600,000, but, of course, under this rule you would not exempt them

all." tors disagreeing almost before the patient has been examined. But, after all, the case is largely in the hands of Dr. Wilson, for the law reads "that all male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration." but hastens to add, "In accordance the President."

The Salesmen's Drive.

Friday will be the last day of the pecial drive undertaken by the travelling salesmen, to the number of about 15,000, to push New York as far as possible up toward the line of her quota and her duty in the matter of buying War Savings Stamps.

It is a fact not signally to the credit of this great and generous and patriotic metropolis that in the former drive the subscriptions in the town averaged per inhabitant only about one-fourth of those in Nebraska. The city is far behind the figure expected of it. With twothirds of the year gone the total subscription amounts to about onequarter of the allotted quota.

The very energetic and persuasive and capable gentlemen acting under the direction of the National Council of Travelling Salesmen are doing their level best this week to rescue our town from the danger of reproach in this respect. More power to their loyal efforts!

Steuben.

There is a bronze statue of the Baron von Steuben, the distinguished German General of the American Army in the Revolution, in one of the public places of the Prussian city of Potsdam. It was given to the municipality in 1911 by the Congress of the United States in recognition of a gift by the German Government to this country of a statue of FREDERICK the Great. The statue of the Prussian monarch has been placed in retirement at Washington since a state of war was declared to exist between the United States and Germany and now the irate people of Potsdam propose to consign the counterfeit presentment of good old STEUBEN to the

melting pot. If they carry out their destructive project they will dishonor Germany rather than harm America. Why Germans should object to a tribute to a German soldier is not easy to per-

FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS. Baron von Steunen, was a veteran of the Seven Years' War and had at tained the rank of a General officer under FREDERICK the Great when in 1778 he presented a letter of introduction from Dr. FRANKLIN to General Washington and requested permission to enter the American mill- him, and tary service even in the capacity of a mere volunteer, if no other arrangement could be made. WASHINGTON referred the request to Congress approvingly; STEUBEN was directed to that he received a permanent appoint-

Army with the rank of Major-General. Hero waiting on the other side in At this period, more than ever before, the Americans were called upon to contend with European methods of open warfare to which they were unaccustomed; and the requisite discipline was lacking among the troops their officers. These defects the ability and experience of STEUBEN enabled him to remedy; and Washing. the war began, the Ambassador's du TON early testified to the success of ties must have been wearing, particubeen questioned in both House and his efforts in these directions. For Senate. Chairman DENT in the this service STEUBEN is entitled to a House stated that General CROWDER'S high place among the Generals of the

STEUBEN'S work, however, was not trants gave deferred classification to only that of the organizer and disciplinarian. He saw much active service in the field, being present at the Battle of Monmouth, resisting the British incursion into Virginia under BENEDICT ARNOLD and participating man promise, not to be broken in less in the siege and capture of Yorktown. In none of the colonies were his services more highly appreciated than in ship-16.000 acres-out of lands lately purchased from the Oneida Indians On this tract he made his home as

> one of the largest of these is named after Baron STEUBEN. The Baron spoke French but never mastered English perfectly. An amusing anecdote in Sparks's "American Biography" illustrates the extent of his knowledge of our tongue. Once when dining with the Commander-in-Chief Mrs. Washington asked him how he occupied his time, now that his duties had become less pressing. vited to go a fishing. It was understood to be a very fine amusement.

long as he lived. Out of the sixty-one

counties of New York twenty-two

kind. "Indeed, I do not recollect per-The Provost Marshal General in feetly," replied Baron Steusen, "but "An

law as was used under the present man certainly called it a whale. But it is of little consequence. I shall empted simply because he is married, abandon the trade, nothwithstanding the fine amusement it affords."

Baron STEUBEN was a lover of lib erty, a fine soldler and a kind hearted gentleman. Nothing that the Prus sians of Potsdam can do with his statue will detract one jot or tittle from the honor in which his name will always be held in the United States of America.

The Young Gods Are Safe.

All who have been boys will want to hold out a congratulatory hand to the youngsters of Boston. After a with regulations to be prescribed by long controversy with the City Fathers, they have won their case and are to be allowed to undress on the shore as they please, and swim in the pond on the Boston Common.

So far as boys are concerned, some thing that was worth while went out of our life when bathing suits came In. From the days of the old swimmin' hole, with shirt and trousers on the bank, to the city pool and sticky tights, is a long measure. Is it a measure of progress? Boston seems to doubt it.

The generation that is old enough to remember the creek back of the undressing on the bank, but must needs begin unbuttoning long before urchin might be ready to shed every- your barber? Why, he cuts it admirthing at one pull and be the first in? The suggestion of a bathing suit at that moment would have won a ducking for the innovation.

Those hot and tousle headed young sters have grown cooler and bald now; their sons have been forced into mother model—and bathing suits. They must not run to the water, lest they be overheated on arrival. They must not be in such a hurry as to forget the sanitary shower before entering the pool, lest they endanger the general lealth. And-last of blightsthey must cover their slim, young bodies with ugly abbreviations in wool

Those who have read the literature of swimming will be glad that the day of these oppressors of boyhood was delayed long enough for us to ge some fine poetry from the naked boy. Had their power come earlier the world's store of beauty might have been much less. Does the Boston de cision augur a return to better days and a revival in this department of letters? ALFRED Noves, himself i great swimmer, has made a considerable contribution. RUPERT BROOKE thrilled to it as he did to everything that was at once beautiful and tinging with vitality. "Swimmers into conness leaping" was not written bout figures thrust into colored and crinkly clothes.

"So that his cool flesh sparkled, and his

Blazed like lad"

NTOTO RICHARD MIDDLETON ON "The Bathing Boy," whom he calls "the little god" that dived as he watched

> rose again, a laughing, chok ing boy."

It may be that some, small visioned would be willing to do without that quarters at Valley Forge, and by the sort of modesty which requires "a coming of spring he had already so little god" to cover his "cool flesh" demonstrated the value of his ser- with jersey. These same moralists vices as a disciplinarian and tactician no doubt, think of LEANDER as wearing parti-colored tights and shirt as stockings, skirt and blouse.

whose health has compelled his resig nation as Ambassador to Great Britain has spent more than five busy year and tactical knowledge on the part of diplomatic post. Even when happily placed in a land so close in spirit to America as England has been since larly in those waiting years when the United States were the badge of neutrality over a heart already at was job to do, but the brunt of the hardest years has been borne by the quiet gen-

> Germany has given to Spain promise of the future good conduct of her submarines. It is a regular Ger than twenty-four hours after it is made, except for good German rea

The subways and liquor are to be the issues in the State campaign. An

"H" and D. T. year.

Why the difference between fifteer cents for a hair cut in The Bronx and forty-five cents south of that picturesque borough? Study of economic and social factors which might cause the wide spread in the cost of a necessity, reign peace, reign war, discloses nothing to suggest an explanation Wages in The Bronx, fashion, hair texture, quality of shears, hours of barbers, per cent, of shop output, peak of cost of shoes, pig iron and subway transportation have been surveyed, but dismissed as possible solutions. Do Bronxonians tip more liberally than Manhattanites; by frequency of patronage do they gain the price advanage of what in Mr. Form's shop is known as quantity production; are they satisfied with the once over with the clippers, requiring but one minute for the operation, instead of an hour and a quarter as in mid-Manhattan? Or is it a bargain price, a leader advertised to accelerate trade in a community where the yearning for long hair amounts to a passion?

German efficiency has produced "retreat specialist" and may now find it expedient to create a "defeat expert" who can sugar coat the depressing news with optimism.

There is no soap in Bohemia,traveller from Prague. An old slander comes true.

He Cuts His Hair and Beard to Suit a Thousand Moods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Le he barbers strike; let 40 cents be their I personally reck not, because have not used their services for velve years. Pray listen:

Twelve years ago, in spite of paronizing the great hotel barber shops the inability of the barbers to cut my hair as I wished it-just right, you -angered me to such a pitch that I suddenly said to myself: Be your own parber. Of course this was a mere of mine. Therefore I still frequented the tonsorial parlors. Observing that the first class hotel shops were hopeless, I tried a shop on a prominent street. One day the head barber tool It into his mind to use the clippers. No, I cried; but it was too late. He was digging them in my neck. Sapristi! was all I could utter. When I got home my consternation grew as, while gazing into the mirror, I perceived a violen rash spreading. It took four days to heal. This was too much for me. I shall cut my own hair." And I did, and have all these years.

It had taken only two weeks of selfexperimenting, after that I was able to cut my hair as perfectly as any barber can. In fact, the cut was to my tasteeither short or a la musician or in a stylish manner. No rash, no sudden scissor scratches, nothing annoying such pasture harbors a real pity for the as every one experiences in the best of young swimmers of to-day. Where is barber shops. No tips, no charges to the eagerness that would not wait for pay any more. Just reveiling in your own expert hair cutting.

The best part of it is the fact that the creek hove in sight, that the stead, many have asked me: Who is

ably. I must go to him." The reason I gave up shaving is more grewsome. I used to shave myself. Inlolence on my part induced me to let barber do it. Now comes the Poe tale of it. Every time the razor ran across my throat an involuntary sense of horror seized me, and I felt the razor cut my Adam's apple in two! No more lying down in a barber's chair for me! I cut and trim my beard any style at the sides. This lets me appear old,

young, rakish and sedate, &c., just to sult my different moods. A barber could not do that. All in all, it will be conceded that out of our hundred million citizens there are no more than a million who can cut their own half as a barber does it and trim their beards in ten different styles,

all by their own selves! Louis M. Eilshemius. Supreme Spirit of the Spheres. York, August 27.

Can It Be Possible That Human Frailty Still Remains?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 ave just returned from my vacation in the Catskills. There was quite a crowd at the hotel where I boarded. The men were real men, but the womer -well, I want to tell you something. time knitting and knocking. I should think that women who would knit would know enough not to knock. But they knocked all right. And the old ones were worse than the young ones. Say, was something flerce. Down the road there was another hotel, and there was another bunch of women there knocking us. I suppose. Heigh ho! New York, August 27.

War Ethics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: otice that the Germans are complainrules, so far as they relate to guns used, are being "violated" by the United

Mercy! What can those "refined" and educated beasts be thinking of, sending most every city of any account in the join the army at once in its winter kind of poetry, for the sake of that out such statements? They must have world, and this yearbook, to which every foolish, they are so preposterous in their contains all the addresses of its dele To ravage Belgium and its people and

make 600,000 human beings slaves and first city in the Union, Providence in the case. serfs, commit thousands of outrages too simply could not help singling me out ment as Inspector-General of the he leaped into the Hellespont, and of vile to describe in print, all in the name for a double thrust of greatness, and I visited New York before the publicaof Kultur, and finally to talk about violation of war ethics by the United States, gives the idea Germany thinks her enemies are both silly and foolish. EDWIN W. INGALLS.

Boston, Mass., August 27.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Consul-General James A. Smith reports that there is a market in the Calcutta. India, consular district for agricultural machinery suitable for use in the grow ing of tea bushes. The implements in demand are "a handy mechan driven machine that will effectively cultivate between tea bushes in all kinds of soil to a depth of two to eight inches; a ditching plough that will make drains up with Germany. Whoever succeeds ditching plough that will make drains up Mr. Page will still have a man's full to two feet wide and three to five feet pick the tea leaves." American manufacturers are invited to communicate with ther information about the needs of tea

Following the third Lyons, France, sample fair, the American consulate in that city furnished details about 1,177 specified inquiries about American goods. This information has been collected and printed e obtained from the district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Com-merce, Custom House, this city.

Catalogues of starch making machinery have been asked for by a foreign Governnent. The address to which this litera-Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to interested firms. All inquiries should be accompanied by a reference to

File No. 9114. Honduras will face a serious food shortage unless the crops now planted get con iderably more rain, and that In some districts corn has bee planted for the third time, due to the prolenged drought. It is feared that the crops of corn, rice and beans will be comoad; all these factors which affect piets failures, in which event the suffering among the poorer classes will be acute.

The Affable Advance Agent in North

Dakota. From the Neche Chronotype. Barnum made the Chronotype of ice an extended call yesterday afternoon He wrote an ad. for the "East Lynne" company, which appears at the Opera House next Wednesday evening; told u to call up Deacon Wardwell at Pembins and get some expert opinion on the merits of his show (which we did, the deaces assuring us that it was the best since one time before the Mexican war) enthusiastically volunteered his service the Chronotype, which services were a enthusiastically accepted; in fact, Barnum-note the name-made generally useful, and wound up the activitles of the day by attending the dance it the Opera House in the evening.

The Gospel of the Clean Plate. Lazarus was fed by the crumbs. "I hope to goodness the old goose won't take to Hooverising," he cried.

LOUIS THE SELF BARBER, ESPERANTO AND THE WAR. Three Nations Have Used It, But the Kaiser Gave It Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the end of the war we shall find a congeries of large and small nations, whose hearts are all beating in unison, but who, though in full possession of all their senses, are, somehow, unable to some food, for the country has bee articulate their feelings toward those whom they love and respect. They will But since October 27 next is the date

For, if members of all the allied na ions and of those to be emancipate were by chance to assemble in one meet ng room, they would look like inmater of a deaf and dumb institute, into which they have just been admitted, and are with their fingers, and from the bottom of their hearts they must be envying the deaf muter.

Is it not plain then, that if we are o make intelligent use of those new con ditions, conditions bought by the sacrifice of millions of lives, snatched from every race and creed, that if we are to give to all of our newly made friends the benefits of our skill, and they to give us the benefit of theirs; in short, it commerce with peoples of over a aco of different dialects, must we not have guage?

cial language being, therefore, granted the question arises, which shall it be? As it would be manifestly unjust to the other nations to select the language in fairness to all, the language chosen must be a neutral one.

Many of your readers are well aware that Esperanto has been on trial for the past thirty years and has stood all the tests called for by modern society. those who are not so well posted I may say that, as the New York represent ative of the Universal Esperanto Asso ciation for the past ten years, I have requests from nearly every corner of the world, my correspondents representing all strata of society, I have on my files a letter from a compiler of an encycle pedia, from book dealers and from dealers in school supplies, as well a and from a guardian of the peace-evidently to stabilise the wavering ones It is a fact that on a certain day of 1912 the very same mail that brough me a request from a correspondent in Bahla, Brazil, to procure for him the Dictionary and Encyclopedia," to help i.m in the compiling of an encyclopedi in Portuguese, contained also a reques for information about saloon fixtures from a correspondent "somewhere it Germany." And while the latter did not equal the former in ease and ele gance of style, his ideas were clearly expressed in correct Esperanto.

And, by the way, I hate to shock some of the readers, but there's actually brand of whiskey in Europe, named "Esperanto." I prefer to remain nor nmital about its quality.

While the war has stopped the orlinary correspondence almost to standstill, it helped to give to Esperant official standing. The German rench and Italian Governments hav made ample use of it during the war. notably the Kaiser's own. Not only did that Government issue its white papers and many other pamphlets of consider able size, but it used to print a separate edition of its daily war bulletins in ing illustrated bi-weekly. La Internacio ing that the Hague convention war distribution was accomplished by means of the yearbook of the Universal Esper anto Association, which has its head quarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and a network of information bureaus in a a well settled idea that the world is member of the association is entitled,

used to receive the Esperanto output in big bunches. Luckily, though, the Kai- from Massachusetts when a girl of tered the war, for I might also have United States till the year 1793. been treated to a double thrust behind the bars, and have my name linked with that precious pair of scalawags whose love for their country's enemies is only excelled by their hatred of their coun-

But why did my august friend on back

n Esperanto? Because the would-be world ruler be came possessed of the delusion that he would soon witness the realization of the war zone. It is a hospital of 100 his pipe dream, "Deutschland uber beds, which can be increased to 1,000 at able to iam down the German language | Hunt of Bangor, Me. Dr. Hunt is a into everybody's throat by making the alumna of Vassar and Johns Hopking study of German mandatory in all the and left her own surgical hospital in schools of the world, and by forbidding | Bangor to undertake this work. the use of the national languages in a public places, as it was rigidly carried the request of the Medicin Chef of the which was basking under his benign

However, as General Foch, with th of Yankee scrappers, has somewhat disarranged the all highest's plans for world dominion, the ban on Esperanto | the wives of all the members of the Cab will probably soon be lifted. And, on inct, of the Governors of several States, the other hand, as Esperanto, like THE the wife of the chairman of the Comfor the sinner allke-nobody will pre- Mrs. Padgett, and the wife of the chair-Esperanto in Germany to help his impoverished people to pick up a fewvery few-crumbs in her foreign con merce, when there will be a reconciliation between the hobbled and much humbled all highest and world conquering Esperanto. Selab!

JOSEPH SILBERNIE. New York Delegate, Universal Esperanto Association New York, August 27.

Battle Cries of Freedom "En avant!" cried the Frenchman, As through the wire and mire, And spray of blesing bullets, He charged toward the trenches Where lay the waiting Hun, En avant for the lilies Till victory is won."

And nursed a shattered thumb, "Hold fast you bloomin' Temmie beggare come. With lead and steel a-plenty We're here to meet the shock et them break in fragments On England's walls of rock."

The Yankee, lean, unshaven, A private of the line, His reddened bayonet pointing Ignoring shells and gases Leaped on across the dead. "Hey, fellers! go ahead!"

The Effect of the Extra Daylight

Hour on the Human Animal. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By iblished by the Food Administration. relative to daylight saving, you have given your readers plenty of food for thought. And it should be good, whole healthier and wealthier since the hands of the clock were moved forward one

on which the clocks of the country are

upposed to be moved back one hour

according to an act of Congress, alpel persons to refrain from using th extra hour of daylight after that date therefore still unable even to communicate if they feel so disposed, now is a favorable time, with but two months remain the hand arrives, to consider just how much good has been derived from the act of setting the clocks ahead to get the benefit of an extra hour of daylight sideration of how much coal has bee saved by using an extra hour of light, let us consider the matter from the angle of how much benefit has a crued to the health of the country in general. Are the people of the United States healthier than they were in the ummers of years when the extra hou of daylight was not taken advantage of That is the main consideration. isn't necessary to delve into figures t nishes the answer. We have evidence of the remarkable invigorating influence of any one of them, as it would give of daylight and sunlight on every side no one passed a slighting remark. In- an undue advantage to that nation, so, The flowers, the shrubs, the trees, in fact, all nature depends upon the su for its very existence. And isn't it body gains tremendously when it gets the chance to be up and doing an extra hour in the daylight and sunlight Just consider the eyes alone; think of the benefit they receive by being use one extra hour in the daylight and one

> many to be enumerated here. Therefore, it is a question many persons will set their clocks back ousiness purposes the setting back will be necessary, but for social purposes i won't be necessary and many person will take advantage of the extra hour

New York, August 27,

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.

Did Her Novelist's Biographer Wrong Captain John Montresor? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I

reply to the article printed in THE SUN August 25, relating to Charlotte Temple, I am enclosing herewith a com from my brother, the William Kelby, and signed M. (Minto) 15, 1891. ROBERT H. KELBY,

Librarian, New York Historical Sc NEW YORK, August 27. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The tatement in your paper of May 10 does great injustice to the memory

worthy officer of the British army. Capt, John Montresor was in activ service in America from 1754 to the the exception of six months leave of absence from November, 1766. He married at New York March : 764. Frances Tucker, made his hom

this city, and purchased the present Randall's Island in 1772 for a coun try seat. His family of ten children were born in New York. He was con nected by marriage with Dr. Auchmuty, the rector of Trinity Church, There is no authority for chargin

ing a mistress to New York in 1774 is to be regretted that Mr. Nason in his memoir of Mrs. Rowson paid nore attention to the gossiny articles As I have the honor to represent the in the newspapers than to the facts

tion of her novel. She was exiled sixteen, and did not return to the

NEW YORK, May 14, 1891.

The American Women's Hospitals.

The American Women's Hospitals which celebrated its first ampiversary in June, has just established in France the first military hospital under the di rection of American medical women in when he would, of course, be need, under the direction of Dr. Barbara While waiting for her equipment,

out before the war in the part of Poland Sixth Army Corps, Dr. Hunt went to Meaux with two nurses, where she gave valuable assistance in the treatment of the wounded. On Dr. Hunt's staff are help of the rapidly increasing number Dr. Getty, Dr. Frazier, Dr. Hurrall and Dr. Dougherty. On the advisory board of the American Women's Hospitals are Sun, shines for all-for the saint and mittee of Naval Affairs of the House vent the Kalser from rehabilitating man of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Flood. Besides the honorar advisory board there is an auxiliary board made up of active workers, of which Miss Emily Ogden Butler is the president and Mrs. Theodore Hetzler the

ecretary. The Waste of Water on the Stately Lawns of Flatbush.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: notice in your issue of this date a let ter signed "Conservation," condemning the waste of water through leaky faucets. While entirely agreeing with all he says, may I point out that it is very futile when one observes the hose propped on its reel, playing on small or large lawns for an entire evening at a stretch and often the entire afternoon as well. I could point to at least a half doze such cases within my immediate pur-

The law in regard to permits for hose hould be strictly enforced and inspectors sent around to observe violations. BROOKLYN, August 27. FLATBUSH.

Horrible Example. Samson pointed to the results. "The fifty cent hair cut drove me to tr ome talent," he walled.

The last rose of summer Is blooming slone, mere non-es

HEALTH AND THE CLOCK. THE LATEST LIGHT ON THE NATURE AND CURE OF SEASICKNESS.

reprinting an extract from Fuel Facts, The Contributions of This War to Our Knowledge of the Sub-Ject-Adrenaline as a Remedial Agent.

> ness really due? Is there any cure?" have recently presented themselves in new forms to the minds of physicians and of the general public. There is causes so much discomfort, none which gains so little sympathy from those unaffected by it, and has had result. The authoritative report that a cure has really been found has a

and the constant crossing of troops The origin of seasickness apparent as many seem to think. That the exciting cause is the motion produced by a ship on a rough sea is the indefinite reason assigned, but it should be remembered that seasickwhich are not those of a ship in motion. It is communicated by other motions, by the swing, a railway train, the toesing of an airplane and by the revolving chair in which aviators are tested. In their endeavor to reconcile and harmonize these varying and sometimes irreconcilable influences physicians have reached different conseasickness is a form of vertigo due to irritation of the auditory nerve distributed to the membrane of the semicircular canals of the internal ear. This celebrated theory has

generally accepted, or rather it was accepted up to the most recent date. During the past year, however, ft has hour less in artificial light. The bene been the subject of numerous critifits to the whole human system are to cisms by army surgeons who have been engaged in watching the effects of sea voyages on troops and civilians. The experiences of air travel have also been studied as the motion of an airplane is in many respects like that of a ship. In order to understand both the theory and the objections to it a definition of what it means seems necessary. According, then, to this theory the irritation of the auditory is caused by the motions of vessel on rough water, but not by alone. Any motion which is contrary to that usually experienced will cause a set of symptoms exactly similar to those of seasickness. Bu this is not all. The fundamental cause of seasickness is the varied movement of the fluid or lymph with-

in the semi-circular canals of the ear.

This theory has been defended and explained in a book just published on 'Equilibrium and Vertigo," by Dr. Isaac Jones and Dr. Lewis Fisher. Although it rests upon some undoubted evidence, its essential defect, that it does not cover all the facts of seasickness, has been pointed out in reports this summer from European countries. dren the secretions of the suprarenal It is not denied that the semi-circular canals have something to do with the symptoms-they have. The semi-cirular canals inform us as to our equilibrium by means of the constant alterations in pressure of the fluid within their delicate walls. This is closely around the waist. connected with the coordination of muscular movements. The semi-cirlevel of the body. It is not difficult to understand that any motion which will more or less violently throw the fluid against the containing walls, richly supplied with delicate nerve will produce symptoms referable first to our equilibrium, then to and

the brain, and finally to the stomach. Lately two objections to this theory there is a deficiency of this substance have been argued on practical grounds. the theory were true, then dear mutes, in whom the semi-circular which are specially affected by the me canals are absent or imperfect, would tion of a vessel at sea. e immune to seasickness. Some equilibrium are speedily restored when writers, in fact, have rather hastily adrenaline is taken, and the sympton assumed that they were immune, thus of seasickness soon disappear. As unconsciously begging the question at parently the body is stabilized by the issue. As deaf mutes do not often take agent. This remedy is also much us sea voyages, evidence was lacking un- at the front in checking bleeding, an til lately, when the Italian naval au- is an approved war measure. On ac thorities published a report on this and count of the authoritative source of allied questions. Observations on ships this discovery it is given more carrying refugees and emigrants, credence than cures for seasickness among whom were a certain large pro- have usually obtained.

The questions "To what is seasick- portion of deaf mutes, have settled this question. It is positively stated that "the majority of deaf mutes are not mmune to seasickness."

Another error is due to a commor misunderstanding of the true nature probably no minor aliment which of vertigo. Many physicians seem to take it for granted that the dizziness produced when a man is revolved rapidly in a chair is the same as the vertigo of seasickness. It is argued such divergent treasment with so little that in both cases there is violent oscillation of the fluid in the semicircular canals, and that the vertige and sickness produced must have the special interest in these days of travel same origin. Recently the cause in both cases has been sought more deeply, and it is found that in the purely artificial vertigo of the revolving chair there is also oscillation of the eyeball, a different position of the head, and a form of dizziness which leads a man to stumble forward. In seasickness all these symptome are absent.

The cause of sea vertigo is therefore not so simple as a single motion like that of a revolving chair. It is a composite motion, in which the body is subjected to such varied sensations as those of falling through space, of pitching, tossing and rolling on board a vessel. The fluid in the semi-circular canals may or may not be disturbed In searching for the true cause of

seasickness Dr. Naamé of Paris has

endeavored to find out under what

conditions it is invariably produced; in other words, the aim of his investigations was to find the factor which is responsible for the ailment in all cases. Such a survey has not been hitherto accorded to seasickness. The starting point was the fact noted by all physicians that children seldom suffer, while infants are nearly immune. It is also a fact that some children are unable to use a swing, to do rope dancing, or travel on a chute or switchback railway, owing to nausea, giddiness and headache being caused. Adults suffer in the same way when a ship falls into the trough of the sea, when an elevator drops suddenly, or when a swing or a hammock take a downward motion. It was necessary to explain why some people are seasick while asleep. The factor common to all cases is thus described by Dr. Naamé:

The undulations of the wayes profue in & ship's motion, a series of oscillations which are transmitted through the solar plexus to the internal organs of the bochecking the secretion of the glands about the kidneys. The results are names and vomiting, low blood pressure. The picture is strikingly like that of seasickness

This theory explains the immediate cessation of the ailment when the patient sets foot on dry land and the rarity of seasickness among chil-The reasons are that in chilglands are stable, not being much affected by nervous impressions, while their small bodies and firm muscles give little grasp for the oscillations of the sea. This explains why adult are benefited by wearing a

Bromides and sedatives are of little The only cure is adrenaling cular canals constitute a sort of spirit which acts instantly if taken before meals, and is equally efficacious is seasickness and in the sickness ex perienced on railway trains.

In a detailed account of the remedy the French physician explains its action. In ordinary language adrenaling is the product of the suprarenal glands in its pure chemical form is a well-known stimulant. In seasickness in the blood, and the result is a loss of

A KANSAS SCANDAL.

Primary Canvass Didn't Cost Candidate for Governor a Cent. From the Topeka State Journal.

Henry J. Allen of Wichita, who won he Republican nomination for Governor able," said H. H. Motter, secretary of by an overwhelming plurality in the re- the Allen committee. "Henry Allen cent statewide primaries, did not spend didn't spend a cent to win this nomone penny for a campaign. That is the nation. The ravens took care of statement to be made for Allen this week by a Wichita lawyer who under a power of attorney will file a statement with the Secretary of State to the effect that Allen's campaign did no cost the nominee one cent.

While Allen was in France for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. his campaign for Governor was being conducted by a volunteer committee of friends. organization maintained headquarters in Topeka and spent \$3,098.96 in conducting the campaign. H. H. Motter, secretary of the committee, will in a few days file with the County Clerk of Shawnee county a statement showing the Allen cor mittee received contributions to the in reference to the promi amount of \$3,119 and spent a total of \$3,098.96. A balance of \$20.04 is in the not the slightest suspicion of a l hands of the committee after paying all bence it falled of its purpose expenses,

Allen's campaign record has never been equalled in this State. He left Kansas early in February-two days before the death of his manager, the late Morton Albaugh-and during his insi form. stay in France did not solicit a vote or write a political letter. He did not make a speech or write home concerning con- Englishman maintained ditions in the State. Now he adds to the nounced "neether" and a 8 already marvellous record in Kansas tended it was "neyether," and politics by a showing that the nomination for the Governorship did not cost him so much as the price of a postage replied, "Nayther." stamp.

Friends of Allen have received no rord as to the date of his return to Kan- on a certain occasion held tip sas. Many party leaders have urged that wishbone to his fellow dineral he return to the State and participate ing it in two pieces asked. in the pre-election campaign. But in mous General in history doe view of the fact that the Wichita editor | mind you of " and when they stayed 4,000 miles away from the scene it up, he said, "Boneapar" of primary hostilities there is little in- after, one of these guests w dication that he will abandon his work dinner with another company to rush home for the fall campaign, Several weeks ago cables came to Topeka announcing that Allen was sick "What famous General in his in a hospital in France. His condition that remind you of " and " following recovery from his present sick-

ness will probably determine the length

of his stay on the western front. his condition warrants continuance his work, there is a belief that he wi remain in the active service overse until the end of the summer fighting. until both the Allies and Central Powers dig in for the winter.

committee and we have a cash bulance bills paid and Henry has the nounby about a million. Can you beat it

A CLASSIC DISTORTED

It Was the Irlshman Who Spoke Last and He Said "Nayther."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SEE WILL it must be conceded that your o spondent George Gilbert in Salaring Sun has made a sensible col to the discussion of Latin profit it is to be regretted that he some elucidate one of his points with "either." For, as he told it. was a matter of surprise to THE SUN, which seems to with stories dating back of Brian Boru, did not revise bert's story so as to accord w It was not the word "eit

in dispute, but the word Irishman was asked to de de the two prenunciations was corre Mr. Gilbert's version retu

another story. A noted wit at a ke, was again served. Tantus bone and breaking it in twguests gave it up he said, "Nar-SEA CLIFF, August 27.

